

## 200 Young Women of San Diego Belong to Fifteen Rowing Clubs

Have Regular Contests on Land Locked Bay, Own  
Club Houses and Are Rivals For Athletic as  
Well as Social Honors.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sunday.—In this era of athletics for women many outdoor sports are enjoyed by the sex. Difficult it is, in fact, to find a novelty, but such a distinction is enjoyed by the girls' rowing clubs of San Diego Bay, in Southern California.

These clubs are such well regulated and perfectly disciplined organizations are to be found there. They are to be seen upon the water two or three times a week, and fifty-two weeks in the year—for the climate permits almost continuous outdoor exercise.

Today there are three rowing clubs here—the San Diego, the rival rowing and athletic clubs. They have their race meets, periodical regattas, and other athletic sports.

In evolving becoming and appropriate attire. These are the accepted thing, and gowns of white, trimmed in blue, or blue, trimmed in white, appear to have the preference.

The regulation sailor or yachting caps complete the picture, although one crew of the San Diego club has elected to wear soft white duck hats, such as are worn in conjunction with white duck working clothes.

Anchor and other insignia of the sea are embroidered on many of the rowing costumes, as well as a distinguishing name and a flag.

The elements of dress have extended beyond the cargo barges.

ailing rogatias, the plemies and, of course, their dances in celebration of victory.

Not only do these girls understand how to handle the oar, but they can sail a boat in a spanking breeze. Climbing the towering rattlines is the masthead of a vessel in full port.

No more picturesque or appropriate scene can be found as the setting for aquatic sports of women than San Diego Bay. This is the place where the "girls of water" of the extreme southwestern corner of the United States are to be seen.

Some of these girls can sail a boat with the coolness of a professional skipper. They can race up the rattlines of a vessel with the most agile deck boy; they know

North's rival of the famous Bay of Naples, certainly possesses many characteristics that set it apart from the fields of exploit of most other oarswomen of America.

There an equable climate prevails from the beginning to the end of the year. The temperature is never below 50° nor ice in winter, nor do sudden tempests rattle the waters in summer.

For the oarswomen there are so nearly adjusted, in point of meteorological conditions, that the enthusiastic young women of the rowing clubs count it as some as their own.

It would be entirely out of the way, of course, to mention the fact that the rowing clubs count it as some as their own.

In the lower part of the house, usually, space is provided for the storage of the



Belonging to these clubs are at least two hundred young women. They are enthusiastic to a degree in their work.

- Two or three times a week, for fifty-two weeks of the year, members of some of the clubs are to be seen upon the water, rowing with a steady, swift and powerful stroke that would put many a crew of men to the blush.
- The popularity of rowing among the pretty girls of the land of sunshine has

It was little more than a dozen years ago that four young women, who resided at Coronado Beach, on San Diego Bay, just across the harbor from the city of San Diego, conceived the idea of organizing a surf lifesaving crew.

Combining the first letters of their given names, they derived the name "Zlatc" for the first organization of oarswomen, and this letter combination has been the basis for the letters of all subsequent teams. The first set of aquatic sports is talked or read. With this pioneer crew as a starter, the sport came rapidly into vogue and other crews were formed.

The California State Normal School is located at San Diego, and the young women

that institution now govern several crews, all of which use oarlocks.

These oarlocks divide their time that the barge is in use daily and all crews get the prescribed amount of training.

Fanciful names have been chosen for the rowing teams and the titles, Olympia, the Sirens, Columbus and Las-Olympias, will give an idea as to the range and variety of these cognomina.

The nature of the work is distributed, in part, to the fact that it is necessary for all members to practise every day in the year.

There is as much rowing in January as in July, thanks to the marvelous climate of the city, which is situated on the edge of the bay, being fully protected by the highlands and free from tempestuous winds, is usually of surprising smoothness, despite its aridity.

Thus, it is seldom if ever necessary

destine has led the ditor maids of San  
 Diego to indulge feminine taste and talent  
 forego practice spins because of the  
 frowns of the elements.

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**NEW YORK MAN BUILDS FALSE TEETH FOR ALL**  
**GREATEST INCUBATOR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY**

Wonderful Hatching Machine That Does the Work of One Thousand Hens

HAS CAPACITY OF 15,000 EGGS

Uses Coal as a Heater Instead of Oil and Effects a Great Saving in

Col. —————

The largest incubator in the world, with a capacity of 16,000 eggs, has just been completed by W. P. Hall, of Pembroke, N. Y. It is 102 feet long and 4 feet 4 inches wide. Partitions divide it into one hundred

compartments, each accommodating two trays. The trays have wire bottoms and hold seventy-five eggs each. To fill the incubator a single time with common-not thoroughbred—eggs would require an expenditure of \$6,000, for eggs of the requisite freshness would cost forty cents a dozen. As one hen covers fifteen eggs for hatch-

ing, the incubator does the work of one thousand fowls, or has the capacity of one hen sitting constantly for nearly ten years.

The incubator is heated by means of a cell of eight steam pipes passing over the top of the egg chamber on one side and returning on the other. These pipes are connected at one end of the structure to

water tank and heater. The water flowing through the pipes is heated to exactly the right temperature, a thermostat attached to the stove opening and closing the draughts to make this possible. The only attention required by the heater is supplying it with coal night and morning. The thermostat is an expansion tank, 10

is a machine, which starts over the heater, and the flat, and the order of the furnace. As the heat of the furnace warms the water, the water in the jacket surrounding the heater expands, and the float rises, and the valve opens, and the water chills attached to the flat-arm, and shuts the draft of the heater; another lever at the same time opens the cold air draft of the furnace, and the heater is cooled, and is regulated automatically, with extremely

style variation, the eggs being kept at a temperature of 25-26°C. The incubation style was the greatest certainty than if a new style was used.

When new teeth are ordered and there are fashions in teeth, it seems it is just easier to make a mold. The greatest care is taken in the preparation of the molds, which must be shaped and tooled with the utmost precision so that the teeth may conform to the shape of the jaw. When the mold is made it is filled with a wax

On the first day, the trays are resting on the bottoms of the chambers. All infertile eggs are tested on the first day. On the second day, the small incubator at first put the oil bill for forty of his small incubators, with 8,000 eggs' capacity, was used for a season. Then a large incubator was used for six months at an expense of less than \$8 for coal.

Answers Carping Critics.

Harrisburg Telegraph.—Governor Pennypacker, in his speech before the Board of Trade the other night, highly complimented the State officials and employees. In reference to them was called forth by the wholesale criticism of men in public

After that the girls get in their fine work polishing and finishing and examining for defects, for the smallest flaw in the teeth will cause disfigurement in the mouth. Some of the girls, skilled in the work, all day long critically examining the cards of shining teeth and discarding those that are imperfect or in need of further touching up.

On the other hand, men frequently want

Wonderful Hatching Machine That Does the Work of One

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| <p>Thousand Hens.</p> <hr/> <p>HAS CAPACITY OF 15,000 EGGS</p> <hr/> <p>Uses Coal as a Heater Instead of Oil and</p> | <p>United States.</p> <hr/> <p>BIG FACTORIES ESTABLISHED</p> <hr/> <p>Fashions in Teeth Change, the Same as in</p> |
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Cost.

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wide. Partitions divide it into one hundred compartments, each accommodating two trays. The trays have wire bottoms and hold seventy-five eggs each. To fill the incubator a single time with common-not thoroughbred—eggs would require an expenditure of \$6,000, for eggs of the requisite freshness would cost forty cents a dozen.

One hen covers fifteen eggs for hatching, the incubator does the work of one thousand fowls, or has the capacity of one hen sitting constantly for nearly ten years.

The incubator is heated by means of a coil of eight straight pipes passing over the top of the egg chamber, on one side and returning on the other. These pipes are

connected, at one end the structure, to a water tank and heater. The water flowing through the pipes is heated to exactly the right temperature, a thermostat attached to the stove opening and closing the draughts to make this possible. The only attention required by the heater is supplying it with coal night and morning.

The thermostat is an expansion tank, 10 by 18 inches, which stands over the heater. It is filled with water and has a float. As the heat of the furnace warms the water, the water in the jacket surrounding the heater expands, and the float rises. The float is connected to a bellows or throttle attached to the flat-arm, and shuts the draft of the heater; another lever at the same time opens the cold air draft of the furnace.

regulated automatically, with extremely little variation, the eggs being kept at 42 degrees Fahrenheit.

A second new feature is that the heat of the eggs regulated in raising or lowering them in the egg chamber, which is nearly a foot high inside, burslap separated by a 1/2 inch, and the eggs are held on double frames hinged by galvanized arms or levers. As the chicks develop the

eggs in a few minutes and the order filled in much greater celerity than if a new style.

When new teeth are ordered—and there are fashions in teeth, it seems—it is just necessary to make a mold. The greatest care is taken in the preparation of these molds, which must be shaped and tooled with the utmost precision in order that the teeth may conform

trays are lowered on these supports, the first drop of egg being made in the trays, and the egg being made in the trays on the first day, the trays are resting on the bottoms of the chambers. All infertile eggs are tested on one of the trays. The eggs are built in small incubators at first, but the oil bill for forty of his small incubators, with 8,000 eggs' capacity, was \$10.00 for a season, while a large incubator with 100,000 eggs' capacity cost \$100.00. The mold is made in a tray with a soft composition and the cover put on to press it to the shape of the mold.

When the composition, which resembles in appearance plaster of paris, is a factory secret. When the composition is in the mold it is placed in an oven to be hard and then the operator transfers it to another operator who trims off the rough edges and shapes it into the dulished trophy. Then it

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On the other hand, men frequently want to match their own tonages stained with the color of the expert order. But if one may detect the presence of a false tooth in the dental display of the nicotine user, he will find the same in the stained teeth, and the art of coloring to match the sample is quite as important in this way as the making of the teeth to match.